UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/004,014	10/18/2001	John Y. Wang	2291P	7455

7590 12/02/2004	**EXAMINER**
SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP	STORK, KYLE R
P.O. Box 51418	
Palo Alto, CA 94303	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 12/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary	10/004,014	WANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kyle R Stork	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _18 October 2001_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-27_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This office action is in response to the application filed 18 October 2001.

2.   Claims 1-27 are pending. Claims 1, 10, 18, and 24 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Bracewell et al. (US 2002/0103858, 2002) in further view of Motoyama (US

2004/0162750, 2004).

As per independent claim 1, Bracewell discloses a method for constructing a

database driven website, the method comprising steps of:

- Storing each web page as a database records having fields that reference a

    layout template and content (paragraphs 0013, 0016-0017)

- Storing content as database records (Figure 2, item 213: Here, the data store is

    disclosed; paragraph 0013: Here, the content data is stored, and the possibility of

    using a database as the content store is disclosed.)

- Displaying each web page by using the fields in the corresponding database

    record to access the layout template and content record for display (paragraph

    0017: Here, the processed template and content are displayed.)

Bracewell fails to specifically disclose storing the layout template as a database record.

Motoyama discloses storing the layout template as a database record (paragraph

0051).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell's method storing information in a

database with Motoyama's method of storing templates in a database, since it would

have allowed a user to store content and the associated template in the same data

structure.

As per dependent claim 2, Bracewell and Motoyama discloses the limitations

similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell

further discloses the method further including the step of allowing the user to specify a

page-type for each web page from among a plurality of page types (paragraphs 0049-

0053: Here, the user specifies electronic mail as the type of page to view, and the

browser transmits identifiers specifying the type of page with a request to the server,

which in turn generates the type of page using the correct template and data).

As per dependent claim 3, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations

similar to those in claim 2, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Motoyama

further discloses storing information as a field in a record (paragraph 0037).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell and Motoyama's method for

specifying a page type with Motoyama's method of storing information as a field in a

record, since it would have allowed a user to store a page type with other related information in a record.

As per dependent claim 4, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 3, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses the method further including the step of providing an application object for each respective page type for processing the page-types when invoked (paragraph 0065: Here, the step of constructing the displayable content is the processing step; paragraph 0067: Here, support for processing several different languages is also included).

As per dependent claim 5, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 4, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell discloses the method further including the step of when displaying the web page, accessing the page type field and invoking the corresponding application object to display the web page (paragraphs 0049-0053; paragraph 0065; paragraph 0067: These paragraphs, detail accessing the page type and the application for displaying the web page).

As per dependent claim 6, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 5, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses application page-types and content page-types (paragraph 0065; paragraph 0067: Here, application page-types are disclosed; Figure 2, item 213: Here, content page-types are stored).

As per independent claim 10, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose a method for
constructing a database-driven website. Bracewell discloses:

- Providing a plurality of application objects corresponding to a plurality of page-
  types for processing the page-types when invoked (paragraph 0065; paragraph
  0067)

- Storing each web page (Figure 2, item 213)

- Displaying one of the web pages on a client computer by invoking the application
  object indicated in the page type fields in each of the web page records to
  present the corresponding content to the client computer (paragraph 0017)

Bracewell fails to specifically disclose:

- Allowing the user to create one or more web pages for the website by specifying
  parameters for each of the web pages, wherein the parameters include the page-
  type of the web page, and content to be displayed in the web page

- Storing parameters as fields in a data record

Motoyama discloses storing parameters as fields in a data record (paragraph 0037 and

0051) and allowing the user to create one or more web pages for the website by

specifying parameters for each of the web pages, wherein the parameters include the

page-type of the web page, and content to be displayed in the web page (paragraph

0040; paragraphs 0049-0053; paragraphs 0037 and 0051).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell's method storing information in a

database with Motoyama's method of storing templates in a database, since it would

have allowed a user to store content and the associated template in the same data structure.

As per dependent claim 16, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses the step of providing a software tool for allowing the user to construct a website (paragraph 0065: Here, the software tool is used to perform the step of constructing the displayable content).

As per dependent claim 17, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 16, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses the step of implementing the software tool as a web application running on a server that allows the user to construct the website using a web browser (paragraph 0065).

5.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bracewell and Motoyama in further view of Lemay (Teach Yourself Web Publishing with HTML 4 in 14 days, 1997).

As per dependent claim 7, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell and Motoyama fail to specifically disclose in each layout, template locations for one or more navigational link areas that display navigational links for navigating the website. Lemay discloses in each layout, template locations for one or more navigational link areas that display navigational links for navigating the website (page 401, Figure; page 412, Figure

14.15: Here, the HTML Reference Table of Contents displays navigation links in the template from the figure of page 401).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell and Motoyama's method of constructing a database driven website with Lemay's method of displaying navigational links in a navigational area, since it would have allowed a user to have a uniform location for navigation throughout a website.

As per dependent claim 8, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 7, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses specifying a title for a web page (paragraph 0040: Here, the URL is read to be the same as a title for a web site) and a layout template to apply to the web page (paragraphs 0049-0053). Lemay further discloses specifying a location that defines where a link for the current web page should be displayed (page 401, Figure; page 412, Figure 14.15). Finally, Motoyama discloses storing web pages in records (paragraph 0037).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay's method of constructing web pages with Bracewell's method for specifying a web page title and layout template, Lemay's method of specifying a link location, and Motoyama's method of storing web pages in records, since it would have allowed a user to store related web page information in the same record.

As per dependent claim 9, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the

limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein.

Lemay further discloses the method further including the step of defining by the link

location whether the link for a web page will appear in the navigational areas displayed

on every page, or that the current web page is a sub-page of a parent web page, in

which case the link for the current web page may only appear when the parent web

page is displayed (page 415, Table 14.2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay's method of

constructing web pages with Lemay's method of displaying pages and sub-pages, since

it would have allowed a user to allow parent pages to link to different pages than sub-

pages.

As per dependent claim 11, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those

disclosed in claim 7. Claim 11 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and

Lemay.

As per dependent claim 12, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those

disclosed in claim 8. Claim 12 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and

Lemay.

As per dependent claim 13, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the

limitations similar to those in claim 12, and the same rejection is incorporated herein.

Lemay further discloses further including the step of accessing the specified layout

template to display links to other web pages on the web page (page 412, Figure 14.15: Here, the links are displayed in the left frame).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay's method of construction websites with Lemay's method of displaying links, since it would have allowed a user to navigate between websites.

As per dependent claim 14, the applicant discloses the limitation similar to those disclosed in claim 9. Claim 14 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay.

As per dependent claim 15, Bracewell and Motoyama disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell and Motoyama fail to disclose allowing a user to specify content both during and after specifying the parameters of each web page. Lemay discloses allowing a user to specify content both during and after specifying the parameters of each web page (pages 55-58: Here, the content is specified during specifying parameters; pages 792-795: Here, the content is specified after specifying the parameters).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell and Motoyama's method of creating web pages, with Lemay's method of specifying content, since it would have allowed a user to update web pages.

As per independent claim 18, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the method for providing web pages. Bracewell discloses:

- Providing a plurality of page types defining the type of web page, wherein each page type includes an application object for processing the web page (paragraph 0049-0053)

- Specifying parameters for each web page, wherein the parameters include one of the layout templates, a title for the web page, and one of the page types (paragraph 0040; paragraphs 0049-0053)

- Storing a web page (Figure 2, item 213)

- Displaying each web page by accessing the database record for the web page, and invoking the application object corresponding to the specified page type to render the web page according to the specified layout template (paragraph 0017; paragraph 0065)

Bracewell fails to specifically disclose:

- Defining location of navigational areas that display navigational links on web pages

- Allowing a user to define an organizational hierarchy for the website

- Link locations

- In a database record, including fields for storing specified parameters

Motoyama discloses in a database record, including fields for storing specified parameters (paragraph 0037; paragraph 0051). Lemay further discloses:

- Defining location of navigational areas that display navigational links on web pages (page 401, Figure; page 412, Figure 14.15)

- Allowing a user to define an organizational hierarchy for the website (page 33, Figure 2.3; page 35, Figure 2.7; page 37, Figure 2.11)

- Link locations (page 401, Figure; page 412, Figure 14.15)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell's method of providing templates and displaying information with Motoyama's method of storing information in a database record, since it would have allowed a user to store related information together in a record. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell and Motoyama's method of storing website information together with Lemay's method of defining a hierarchy and link locations, since it would have allowed a user to specify the navigation between web pages stored in the database as records.

As per dependent claim 19, the applicant discloses the limitation similar to those disclosed in claim 9. Claim 19 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay.

As per dependent claim 20, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 19, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses allowing a user to specify content for each of the web pages, and storing the content as a database record (Figure 2, item 213; paragraphs 0013-0014).

As per dependent claim 21, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 20. Lemay further discloses a hierarchy of web

pages (page 33, Figure 2.3; page 35, Figure 2.7; page 37, Figure 2.11). The applicant further discloses the limitation similar to those disclosed in claim 15. Claim 21 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay.

As per dependent claim 22, the applicant discloses the limitation similar to those disclosed in claim 16. Claim 22 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay.

As per dependent claim 23, the applicant discloses the limitation similar to those disclosed in claim 17. Claim 23 is thusly rejected under Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay.

As per independent claim 24, Lemay discloses a method for constructing a website that includes a plurality of web pages, wherein top-level web pages, including a homepage, display a set of navigational links for accessing other web pages, the method comprising the steps of:

- Selecting a layout template that defines the homepage and navigational areas on the top-level web pages for displaying the navigational links (page 401, Figure; page 412, Figure 14.15: Here, the selection of a layout template is disclosed; page 33, Figure 2.3; page 35, Figure 2.7; page 37, Figure 2.11: Here, a hierarchy is disclosed to assign top-level parent pages and sub-level child pages)

- Defining the top-level pages by:

  o Allowing the user to specify a link location for each of the top-level web pages, wherein the link location defines either which navigational area a link to the top-level web page will be displayed, or that the top-level web

page is a sub-page of apparent top-level web page, such that the parent

top-level web page will display a navigational link to the sub-page (page

401, Figure; page 412, Figure 14.15; page 33, Figure 2.3; page 35, Figure

2.7; page 37, Figure 2.11)

Lemay fails to specifically disclose:

- A user request

- Allowing the user to specify parameters for each of the top-level web pages

- Storing each of the top-level web pages as a database record, and storing

  corresponding parameters as fields in the record

Bracewell discloses:

- A user request (Figure 2)

- Allowing the user to specify parameters for each of the top-level web pages

  (paragraph 0040; paragraphs 0049-0053)

Motoyama discloses:

- Storing each of the top-level web pages as a database record and storing

  corresponding parameters as fields in the record (paragraph 0037)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention to have combined Lemay's method of selecting navigational areas

and hierarchy with Bracewell's method of specifying parameters and user requests,

since it would have allowed a user to request a web page having a structural hierarchy

and containing data. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Lemay and Bracewell's

method of creating a web page with Motoyama's method of storing a web page in a database record, since it would have allowed a user to store a data relating to a web page in one record.

As per dependent claim 25, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 24, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses allowing the user to specify a page type and content for each of the pages (paragraph 0049-0053).

As per dependent claim 26, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 25, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Motoyama further discloses the method of storing a plurality of page types as database records for user selection and storing the content for each of the pages as database records (paragraph 0037).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay's method of creating web pages with Motoyama's method of storing web pages, since it would have allowed a user to store the data related to a web page in a single record within a database for easy access.

As per dependent claim 27, Bracewell, Motoyama, and Lemay disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 26, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Bracewell further discloses the method of providing a plurality of application objects corresponding to each page type for processing the page-types when invoked (paragraph 0065; paragraph 0067).

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
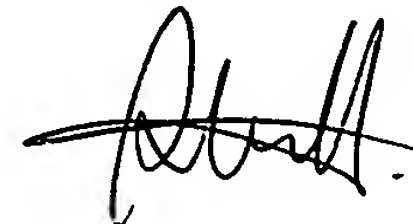
- Davis et al. US 20020188633A1: Discloses generating HTML templates and cache files.

- Kang et al. US 20030074461A1: Discloses mapping names to network resource locations.

- Read US 20040205604A1: Discloses data driven web page generator.

- Roberts et al. US 20020143818A1: Discloses system for generating a structured document.

- Brauer et al. US 20010014900A1: Discloses separating content and layout of formatted objects.

- Calow US006714928B1: Discloses developing a system providing HTML database control objects.

- Bernardo et al. US006684369B1: Discloses web site creation using templates.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:00-3:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (703) 308-5465. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kyle Stork
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2178

STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER